THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, *is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when contracted a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

In Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the nature will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage charges only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c.

Mar 31, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Gimps, Lace, and other articles in the dry line; Ladies fashionable Straw and Chip Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, Sheet Music and Musical instruments, Corking, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blistered and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

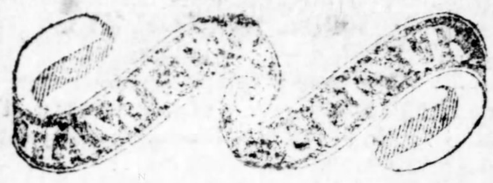
JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813. tf

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.



A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysteric affections,	Relaxations, &c. &c.
Inward weaknesses,	

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No. 56, Maiden Lane New-York.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthis ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines compietely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

HARRY BYERS.
LUTHER STEVENS.
Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water*.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and offer on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bils. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

[*From the Missouri Gazette.*]

AMERICAN ENTERPRIZE.

We last week promised our readers, an account of the journey of the gentlemen attached to the New York Fur Company, from the Pacific Ocean to this place—we now lay it before our readers as collected from the gentlemen themselves.

On the 28th June 1812, Mr. Robert Stuart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two Frenchmen, Messrs. Ramsey Crooks and Robt. M'Clellan, left the Pacific Ocean with dispatches for N. York.

After ascending the Columbia river 90 miles, John Day, one of the hunters became perfectly insane and was sent back to the main establishment, under the charge of some Indians; the remaining six pursued their voyage upwards of 600 miles, when they happily met with Mr. Joseph Miller on his way to the mouth of the Columbia; he had been considerably to the south and east among the nations called Blackarms and Arapahays, by the latter of whom he was robbed; in consequence of which he suffered almost every privation human nature is capable of, and was in a state of starvation and almost nudity when the party met him.

They now had fifteen horses, and pursued their journey for the Atlantic world without any uncommon accident, until within about 200 miles of the Rocky mountains, where they unfortunately met with a party of the Crow Indians, who behaved with the most unbounded insolence, and were solely prevented from cutting off the party by observing them well armed and constantly on their guard. They however pursued on their track 6 days and finally stole every horse belonging to the party.

Some idea of the situation of those men may be conceived, when we take into consideration that they were now on foot and had a journey of 2000 miles before them, 1500 of which entirely unknown, as they intended and prosecuted it considerably south of Messrs. Lewis and Clark's route; the impossibility of carrying any quantity of provisions on their backs, in addition to their ammunition and bedding, will occur, at first

They however put the best face upon their prospects, and pursued their rout towards the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the Colorada or Spanish River, and stood their course E. S. E. until they struck the head waters of the great river Platte, which they undeviatingly followed to its mouth. It may here be observed, that this river for about 200 miles is navigable for a Barge; from thence to the Otto village, within 45 miles of its entrance into the Missouri, it is a mere bed of sand, without water sufficient to float a skin canoe.

From the Otto village to St. Louis the party performed their voyage in a canoe furnished them by the natives and arrived here in perfect health on the 30th of last month, (May.)

Our travellers did not hear of the war with England until they came to the Ottos; these people told them that the Shawnoe Prophet had sent them a wampum, inviting them to join in the war against the Americans; that they answered the messenger, that they could make more by trapping beaver than making war against the Americans.

After crossing the hills (rocky mountains) they happily fell in with a small party of Snake Indians, from whom they purchased a horse, who relieved them from any further carriage of food, and this faithful 4 footed companion performed that service to the Otto village. They wintered on the river Platte 600 miles from its mouth.

By information received from these gentlemen, it appears that a journey across the continent of N. America, might be performed with a waggon, there being no obstruction in the whole rout that any person would dare to call a mountain, in addition to its being much the most direct and short one to go from this place to the mouth of the Columbia river.—Any future party who may undertake this journey, & are tolerably acquainted with the different places, where it would be necessary to lay up a small stock of provisions, would not be impeded, as in all probability they would not meet with an Indian to interrupt their progress—Although on the other route more north, there are almost insurmountable barriers.

Messrs. Hunt, Crooks, Miller, M'Clelland, M'Kenzie, and about 60 men who left St. Louis in the beginning of March, 1811, for the Pacific Ocean, reached the Aricoras village on the 13th day of June, where meeting with some American hunters who had been the preceding year on the waters of the Columbia with Mr. Henry, and who giving such on account of the rout by which they passed as being far preferable in point of procuring with facility an abundant supply of food at all times, as well as avoiding even the probability of seeing their enemies the Black Feet, than by the track of capts. Lewis & Clark; the gentlemen of the expedition at once abandoned their former ideas of passing by the falls of the Missouri, and made the necessary arrangements for commencing their journey overland from this place.

Eighty horses were purchased and equipped by the 17th of July, and on the day following they departed from the Aricoras, 60 persons in number, all on foot except the partners of the company. In this situation they proceeded for 5 days, having crossed in that time two considerable streams which joined the Missouri below the Aricoras, when finding an inland tribe of Indians calling themselves Shawhays, but known among the whites by the appellations of Cheyennes, we procured from these people an accession of 40 horses, which enabled the gentlemen to furnish a horse for every two men.—Steering about W S.W. they passed the small branches of Big River, the Little Missouri above its forks, and several of the tributary streams of Powder River, one of which they followed up, they found a band of the Absaroka or Crow nation, encamped on its banks, at the foot of the Big Horn mountain.

For ammunition and some small articles, they exchanged all their lame for sound horses with these savages; but although that this band has been allowed by every one who knew them, to be by far the best behaved of their tribe, it was only by that unalterable determination of the gentlemen to avoid jeopardizing the safety of the party without at the same moment submitting to intentional insults, that they left this camp (not possessing a greater force than the whites) without coming to blows.

The distance from the Aricoras to this mountain, is about 450 miles over an extremely rugged tract, by no means furnishing a sufficient supply of water; but during the 28 days they were getting to the base of the mountain, they were only in a few instances without abundance of buffalo meat.

Three days took them over to the plains of Mad river, (the name given the Big Horn above this mountain) which following for a number of days they left it where it was reduced to 80 yards in width, and the same evening reached the banks of the Colorado or Spanish River. [illegible] in all probability those were the last animals of the kind they would meet with.—From this camp, in one day, they crossed the dividing mountain and pitched their tents on Hoback's fork of Mad river, where it was near 150 feet broad, and in eight days more having passed several stupendous ridges, they encamped in the vicinity of the establishment made by Mr. Henry, in the fall of 1810, on a fork about 70 yards wide, bearing the name of that gentleman; having travelled from the main Missouri about 900 miles in 54 days.

Here abandoning their horses, the party constructed canoes and descended the Snake or Ky-eye-hem river, (made by the junction of Mad river, south of Henry's fork) 400 miles, in the course of which they were obliged by the intervention of impassable rapids to make a number of portages, till at length they found the river confined between gloomy precipices at least 200 feet perpendicular, whose banks for the the most part were washed by this turbulent stream, which for 30 miles was a continual succession of falls, cascades and rapids. Mr. Cook's canoe had split and upset in the middle of a rapid, by which one man was drowned, named Antonie Clappin, and that gentleman saved himself only by extreme exertion in swimming. From the repeated losses by the upsetting of canoes, our stock of provisions were now reduced to a bare sufficiency for five days, totally ignorant of the country where they were, and unsuccessful in meeting any of the natives from whom they could hope for information.

Unable to proceed by water, Messrs. M'Kenzie, M'Clelland and Reed, set out in different directions inclining down the river, for the purpose of finding Indians and buying horses. Mr. Crooks with a few men returned to Henry's fork for those they had left, while Mr. Hunt remained with the main body of the men in trapping Beaver for their support—Mr. Crooks finding the distance much greater by land then he had contemplated returned at the end of three days, where waiting five more expecting relief from below, the near approach of winter made them determine on depositing all superfluous articles and proceed on foot. Accordingly on the 10th of November, Messrs. Hunt and Crooks set out each with 18 men, one party on the south side of the river.

Mr. Hunt was fortunate in finding Indians with abundance of Salmon and some horses, but Mr. Crooks saw but few and in general too miserably poor to afford his party assistance; thirteen days travel brought the latter to a high range of mountains through which the river forced a passage, and the banks being their only guide, they still by climbing over

points of rocky ridges projecting into the stream, kept as near it as possible, till in the evening of the 3d Dec. impassible precipices of immence height put an end to all hopes of following the margin of this water course, which here was not more then 40 yards wide, ran with incredible velocity and was withal so foamingly tumultuous, that even had the opposite bank been fit for their purpose, attempts at rafting would have been perfect madness, as they could only have the inducement of ending in a watery grave a series of hardships & privatations, to which the most hardy & determined of the human race must have found himself inadequate. They attempted to climb the mountains, still bent on pushing on, but after ascending for half a day, they discovered to their sorrow that they were not halfway to the summit, and the snow already too deep for men in their emaciated state to proceed further.

Regaining the river bank, they returned up and on the third day met with Mr. Hunt and party, with one horse proceeding downwards; a canoe was soon made of a horse hide and in it transported some meat, what they could spare to Mr. Crooks's starving followers, who for the first 18 days after leaving the place of deposite had subsisted on half a meal in 24 hours, and in the last nine days had eat only one Beaver, a dog, a few wild cherries and old Mockasin soals, having traveled during these 27 days at least 550 miles. For the next four days, both parties continued on up the river, without any other support than what little rosebuds and cherries they could find, but here they luckily fell in with some Snake Indians, from whom they got five horses, giving them three guns and some other articles for the same. Starvation had bereft J. B. Provost of his senses entirely, and on seeing the horse flesh on the opposite side of the river, was so agitated in crossing in a skin canoe that he upset it and was unfortunately drowned. From hence Mr. Hunt went on to a camp of Shoshonies about 90 miles above, where procuring a few horses and a guide he set out for the main Columbia, across the mountains to the south west, leaving the river where it entered the range, and on it Mr. Crooks and five men unable to travel.

Mr. H. lost a Canadian named Carrier by starvation, before he met the Shy-eye-to-ga Indians in the Columbia plains; from whom getting a supply of provisions he soon reached the main river, which he descended in canoes and arrived without any further loss at Astoria, in the month of February.

Messrs. M'Kenzie, M'Clelland and Reed had united their parties on the Snake river mountains, through which [illegible] their number (which was in all eleven) they attribute their success in getting with life to where they found some wild horses; they soon after reached the forks called by capts. Lewis and Clark, Kool-kooske; went down Lewis's party, and the Columbia wholly by water, without any misfortune except the upseting in a rapid of Mr. M'Cleland's canoe, and although it happened on the first day of the year, yet by great exertion they clung to the canoe till the others came to their assistance, making their escape with the loss of some rifles, they reached Astoria early in January.

Three of the five men who remained with Mr. Crooks afraid of perishing by want, left him in February on a small river on the road by which Mr Hunt had passed in quest of Indians, and have not since been heard of. Mr. C. had followed Mr. H's track in the snow for seven days, but coming to a low prairie he lost every appearance of a trace and was compelled to pass the remaining part of winter in mountains, subsisting sometimes on beaver and horse meat and their skins, and at others on their success in finding roots. Finally on the last of March the other only Canadian being unable to proceed was left with a lodge of Shoshonies, and Mr. C with John Day finding the snow sufficiently diminished, undertook from Indian information to cross the last ridge, which they happily effected & reached the banks of the Columbia in the middle of April, where in the beginning of May, they fell in with Messrs Stuart, having been a few days before stripped of every thing they possessed by a band of villians near the falls. On the 16th of May, they arrived safe at Astoria, the principal establishment of the Pacific Fur company, within 14 miles of Cape Disappointment.

LOSS OF THE SHIP TONQUIN,

near the mouth of the Columbia.

A large ship had arrived from New York, after a passage of near 7 months, with merchandize and provisions for the company. It was here we learnt with sorrow that the story of the Tonquin's having been cut off was but too true.—The circumstances having been related in different ways by the natives, in the environs of the establishment, but that which from their own knowledge carriwith it the greatest appearance of truth is as follows: That vessel, after landing the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast north of Columbia river, with a company of (including officers and men) twenty three in number, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the seaboard, when they stopped on Vancouver's Island at a point called Woody Point, inhabited by a powerfull nation called Wake-a-nin-ishes.—These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandize, and conducted themselves in the most decorous & friendly manner during the first day, but the same evening information was brot' on board by an Indian whom the officers had as an interpreter, that the tribe where they then lay were ill disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day; capt. Jonath. Thorn effected to disbelieve this piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only at the pressing remonstrance of Mr. M'Kay that he ordered seven men aloft to loosen the sails.

In the mean time about 50 Indians were permitted to come on board who traded a number of sea otters for blankets and knives: the former they threw into their canoes as soon as received, but secreted the knives. Every one when armed moved from the quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by time they were ready, in such a manner were they distributed that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given, they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites they were all butchered in a few minutes. The men above attempting to descend, lost 2 of their number, besides one mortally wounded, who, notwithstanding his weakened condition, made good his retreat with the four others to the cabin, where finding a quantity of loaded arms they fired on their savage assailers thro' the skylights and companion ways, which had the effect of clearing the ship in a very short time; and long before night these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her. Whether from want of abilities or strength, supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia, it cannot be ascertained, this far only is known, that between the time the Indians were driven from the ship and the following morning the four who were unhurt left her in the long boat in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who refused their offer saying, that he must die before long, and was as well in the vessel as elsewhere.

Soon after sunrise she was surrounded by an immense number of Indians in canoes come for the express purpose of unloading her, but who from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem to vie with each other in boarding.

The wounded man shewed himself over the railing, made signs that he was alone, and wanted their assistance, on which some embarked, who finding what he said was true, spoke to their people who were not any longer slow in getting on their ceremony.

No sooner were they completely engaged in thus finishing this most diabolical of actions, than the only survivor of the crew descended into the cabin and set fire to the magazine containing nearly nine thousand pounds of gun powder, which in an instant blew the vessel and every one on board to atoms.

The nation acknowledge their having lost nearly one hundred warriors, besides a vast number wounded by the explosion, who were in canoes round the ship. It is impossible to tell who the person was that so completely avenged himself, but there cannot exist a single doubt that the act will teach these villains better manners, and will eventually be of immense benefit to the coasting trade.

The four men who set off in the long boat were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale, and massacred by the natives.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June* 28.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Geo. Budd, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated,

HALIFAX, *June* 15, 1813.

SIR,

The unfortunate death of Captain James Lawrence, and Lieut. Agustus C. Ludlow, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake,

On Tuesday June 1st, at 8 A. M. we unmoored ship, and at meridian got under way from President's Road's with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a cruize. A ship was then in sight in the offing which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats and craft, we believed to be the British frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past 4 P. M. she hove to, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top gallant sails, and at half past 5 hauled the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot. The first broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others, Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded capt. Lawrence. In about twelve minutes after the commencement of the action, we fell on board of the enemy and immediately after one of our arm chests on the quarter deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the captain's aids came on the gun deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us and had gained possession of our quarter deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board the fore tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter deck, but was wounded and thrown down on the gun deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the mean time the enemy had gained compleate possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cockpit, I there found capt. Lawrence and lieut. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard 4th lieutenant and lieut. James Broom of Marines.

I herein enclose to you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previously to her capture.

The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt their first lieutenant; the purser; the captain's clerk, and 23 seamen killed; and capt Broke, a midshipman, and 56 seamen wounded.

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and sixteen men, belonging to the Belle Poule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedos.

I have the honor to be,
with very great respect,
&c. &c.
GEORGE BUDD.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Sec'y of the Navy.

Washington City, July 1.

FROM HAMPTON.

Richmond, June 28.

An official despatch rec'd last night, by the Executive, from maj. Crutchfield, states the force of the enemy, who attacked Hampton on the morning of the 25th, to have been upwards of 2500, of whom 400 were riflemen. Our loss did not exceed 20; that of the enemy at least 200. The British force now at Hampton, is between 4 and 5000.

The enemy was pillaging in all directions, & determined to mount all the horses he could collect with riflemen, and pursue our little army.

The above account of the force of the enemy, and of his loss, which was at first communicated by three French deserters, (one of whom is an intelligent Lieutenant,) was confirmed by three British deserters, who arrived in Camp, just as Maj. Crutchfield was about to close his [illegible] of the artillery, capt. Servant, of the riflemen, and capt. Shield of the inf'y of whom maj. Crutchfield made honorable mention in his letter of the 25th, he speaks in very high terms of the conduct of capt. Cooper and his troop of cavalry, and capt. Brown and his company of infantry.

Washington City, July 2.

PARTICULARS FROM HAMPTON.

Detail of the attack on Hampton, on the Morning of the 25th. as communicated by Major Crutchfield, in a letter of that date.

"A little time after 5 o'clock, the enemy commenced a fire of round and rocket shots from their tenders and barges in the river and creek opposite New Hampton, and very shortly afterwards by nine hundred troops in our rear.—Their attack from the water direction, which was kept up incessantly, was repelled by our batteries under the command of Capt. B. W. Pryor, in a manner worthy of veteran troops. Upon the attack from the land side, I proceeded with the infantry companies to the road, in order most effectually to counteract the designs of the enemy in that quarter but had not gained the designed point of destination before the musquets of our foe assailed our troops from a skirt of woods, near where the riflemen, under Capt. R. Servant, had been placed, and who for some considerable time, with much coolness, and no doubt excellent effect, kept them in check. From our line of march in column, through a field where we were attacked, I immediately formed a line and advanced by quick time towards the woods, where the invaders had formed. We had not proceeded far in this line before the enemy opened a heavy and continual fire of grape and other shot upon us. The view of the enemy's troops which I now took, rendered it necessary on our part to form again in columns and endeavor to gain the woods, now within one or two hundred yards. In endavoring to obtain such a position, our troops were necessarily, for a short time, exposed to the fire of the enemy." Major Crutchfield then mentioned in very high terms, the conduct of capt. Shields and his company; and concludes by observing that the enemy, pursuing the rest of our troops with rapidity and success, a retreat took place.—this dispatch was written at the Half-Way House from whence our army proceeded to York. Major Corbin was wounded in the leg and arm, at the head of his column—Captain Pryor for whose safety Major Crutchfield expressed great aprehensions, after handling the enemy most severely at the batteries, spiked their own cannon, swam across the creek and retreating in the rear of the enemy, arrived in our camp with the most of his brave men.

Richmond, June 29.

An express from Malvern Hills last evening—distant cannonading heard by the centinels for four hours from 10 to 2 the night before——at least 250 discharges is supposed to have been heard

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 21.

THE DIRECT TAX.

We have received a printed copy of the bill to lay and collect a direct Tax within the U. S. It occupies forty seven pages.

The following abstract of that part of the Bill which relates to this and the neighbourhood states, is illustrative of the bill.

The following are the proportions of the tax to be raised from each state:

	Dolls.	Cts.
New Hampshire,	96,793	37
Massachusetts,	316,270	98
R. Island,	34,702	18
Connecticut,	118,167	71
Vermont,	98,343	71
N. York,	450,141	62
N. Jersey,	108,871	83
Pennsylvania,	365,479	16
Delaware,	32,046	25
Maryland,	151,623	64
Virginia,	359,018	44
Kentucky,	168,938	76
Ohio,	104,150	14
N. Carolina,	220,238	28
Tennessee,	110,086	55
S. Carolina,	151,905	48
Georgia,	28,295	11
Total,	$3,000,000	00

The above amount of taxes are laid, apportioned and to be collected in the several counties and state districts, and are specifically enumerated in this act. We subjoin the apportionment of this State, Delaware and N. Jersey.

In the State of Pennsylvania.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Philadelphia	79,500	
County of do.	38,200	
Chester	18,270	
Delaware	7,060	
Montgomery	15,300	
Bucks	16,600	
Lancaster	37,400	
York	11,540	
Adams	545	
Northampton	11,140	
Wayne	2,640	
Berks	21,550	
Dauphin	17,650	
Cumberland	10,300	
Franklin	9,000	
Mifflin	3,500	
Huntingdon	3,070	
Bedford	2,060	
Somerset	2,000	
Cambria	400	
Fayette	4,500	
Greene	2,130	
Washington	6,920	
Allegheny	5,210	
Armstrong	1,450	
Westmoreland	5,440	
Indiana and Jefferson	1,320	
Centre	3,150	
Clearfield, Potter and M'Kean	300	
Luzerne	2,720	
Lycoming	2,590	
Tioga	389	16
Mercer	1,710	
Butler	1,500	
Beaver	2510	
Crawford	1,260	
Venango and Warren	800	
Erie	780	
Total	$ 365,479	16

In the State of Delaware.

County of Newcastle	10,056	25
Kent	11,310	
Sussex	9,780	
Total	$ 32,946	25

In the State of N. Jersey.

County of Bergen	7,027	30
Essex	9,909	8
Somerset	7,233	28
Middlesex	9,182	52
Sussex	11,022	73
Morris	8,318	29
Hunterdon	12,251	73
Burlington	11,929	56
Gloucester	8,823	63
Monmouth	10,204	12
Cumberland	4,357	14
Salem	6,423	17
Cape May	1584	41
	$ 108,871	83

SCIOTA GAZETTE—*EXTRA.*

CHILLICOTHE, *July* 2, 1813.

The express mail has just arrived from Franklinton, with the following important intelligence, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Gov. Meigs. If ever there was a time when the services of our fellow citizens was necessary, that time has now arrived——and our worthy governor relies with confidence, on the disposition of the people to repel invasion by an immediate and voluntary recourse to arms.

FRANKLINTON, *July* 1.

SIR,

I have this moment received a letter from Upper Sandusky, dated this morning, informing that two men had arrived express at 6 o'clock, from Lower Sandusky, giving information of an attack upon that post, yesterday evening by 300 Indians. Col. Ball's squadron and Maj. Croghan's battallion were five miles in advance of U. Sandusky this morning, and were pushing on to Lower Sandusky.

Gen. Harrison, with Anderson's regiment, left Lower Sandusky on Sunday for the Rapids. Johnson's regiment had reached that place on the 28th ult. The letter further states that firing has been heard for two days in the direction of the Rapids. The Gen. must have got to the Fort the day before the firing commenced.

I am, sir,
very respectfully,
your most obed't
J. C. BARTLET.

His Excellency Gov. Meigs.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, *July* 9, 1813.

The Express Post rider from Cleveland, which place he left on Tuesday the 6th inst. informs us, that the report of an attack on Lower Sandusky, arose from a party of about 30 Indians, having been in the neighborhood of that place, and killed a family of three or four persons, near the fort——immediately after this murder the Indians made a precipitate retreat.

Gen. Harrison had arrived at Cleveland, and was making preparations to repel any attack that might be made on the forts in that quarter.

From the Buffalo Gazette, June 29, 1813.

WAR EVENTS.

On Saturday week the mounted men under Major Chapin, passed down to Queenston. On Sunday, Mr. E. Sloot of this town, crossed at Black Rock, with Ab. Ransom, late of this village, proceeded from Queenston; when they had passed the foot of Lundy's Lane, a place principally settled by the refugees who fought under Butler in the revolutionary war,) they were fired upon by a small party of the enemy concealed. Ransom was made prisoner, Sloot making his escape to Queenston. For several days previous to this, small parties of the enemy had been lurking about the lane, and were at this time supposed to have the audacity to have been considerably near. On Monday a detachment of 150 infantry, under Capt. Myers, from Fort George, with Chapin's corps, marched for the lane; when the advance came near the place where Ransom was taken they were fired upon by the enemy, and Sloot was shot dead, 5 balls and a number of shot took effect; the guard retired, and the enemy retreated before the main body came up: it being apparent that the enemy had retreated to draw our troops into a snare, they were pursued but a short distance. N. D. Keep, belonging to Major Chapin's company, was taken asleep by the enemy about a mile from this place. The party then returned to Queenston.

On Wednesday last, a force marched from Fort George, under command of Col. Boerstler, consisting of 3 or 400 infantry, 2 pieces light artillery, 20 dragoons, and about 40 men under Major Chapin, and encamped at Queenston. On Thursday morning, Col. B. marched towards the Beaver Dam, and we understand from two of Chapin's men, who with four others made their escape, that an action commenced at 11 o'clock, between the advanced parties, and continued for some time, when the enemy out-flanked and surrounded our men, and have very probably captured them. We know not the loss in killed, but hope we may obtain some correct account this day. We learn that Joel Thorp of this town was killed in the beginning of the action.

A gentleman from Queenston, states that on Wednesday last, a boat passed over from Lewiston to Queenston with 8 persons in the boat, that when the boat landed, 2 of the men went up the bank and were fired upon by a group of Indians, (who had concealed themselves in a barn) and shot down—they were then dragged up the heights of Queenston and despatched. One of the persons thus barbarously murdered, is said to be Mr. George A. Tiffany, of Le Roy. The other persons in the boat were made prisoners by the savages.

P. S. Monday Evening, 10 o'clock P. M.—Several gentlemen just from Fort George, say, that Col. Boerstler had surrendered to the enemy about 500 men, and 10 killed—that our picket guard at Fort George were attacked on Saturday night last by the enemy, who were repulsed with loss—that the British army were supposed to lie within 3 miles of Newark, 5 sail of their vessels were lying of Niagara—and that at Fort George every thing was in compleate preparation to give the enemy a hot reception.

LADY MURRAY CAPTURED.

The United States armed schr. La[illegible]

of the Lake, under command of Lieut. Chauncey, has captured the British schr. Lady Murray, on Lake Ontario, loaded with ammunition and provisions, destined for the British army at Burlington bay.

The new ship, The General PIKE, 32 guns, was launched at Sackett's Harbour, about the 13th inst. and is now undoubtedly ready for sailing.

MR. WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on the 21st ult. Mr. Webster's resolutions were taken up and after considerable debate agreed to.

The first resolution being taken up, the yeas and nays were as follows,

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, unless the public interest should in his opinion, forbid such communication, when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan."

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Baylies, of Mass. Bard, Beason, Bigelow, Bowen, Bowers, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Brackenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Caperton, Calhoun, Champion, Chapell, Cheves, Cilley, Condit, Comstock, Cooper, Cox, Creighton, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis, of Mass. Davis, of Penn. Dewey, Duvall, Earle, Ely, Forney, Franklin, Gaston, Geddis, Gholston, Gloninger, Goodwin, Goldsborough, Gourdine, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grundy, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Harris, Hawes, Hopkins, of N. Y. Howell, Hubbard, Hufty, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jackson R. I. Jackson of Va. Kennedy, Kent, of N. Y. Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kilbourn, King, of Mass. King of N. C. Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Lowndes, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, Milnor, M'Lean, Moffit, Mosley, Murfree, Markell, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, Potter, J. Reed, Wm. Reed, Rea, of Pen. Rhea, of Ten. Ridgeley, Ringold, Robertson, Ruggles, Smith of N. H. Schureman, Smith of N. York, Smith, of Penn. Smith, of Va. Stanford, Stockton, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Talmadge, Tannehill, Thompson, Taylor, Troup, Vose, Ward, of Mass. Ward, of N. Y. Webster, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Wilcox, Wilson, of Mass. Wilson, of Penn. Winter, Wood, Wright, Yancey—137.

NAYS—Messrs. Bard, Barnet, Butler, Brown, Cardwell, Clark, Clopton, Conard, Crawford, Dawson, Desaussures, Desha, Evans, Findley, Fisk, of N. Y. Glasgow, Hyneman, Kershaw, Montgomery, Ormsby, Parker, Rich, Roane, Sage, Skinner, Telfair—26.

The remainder of Mr. Webster's resolutions passed with nearly the same majorities as the first one. These resolutions were published in the Gazette of the 25th ult.

The following is the conclusion of a spirited remonstrance "of the Legislature of Massachusetts against the war," lately presented to Congress.

"Under such circumstances, silence towards the government, would be treachery to the people. In making this solemn representation of our sufferings, and our dangers, we have been influenced, only, by the duty, which we owe to our constituents and our country, to our consciences, and the memory of our fathers. And to the searcher of all hearts we appeal, for the purity of our motives, and the sincerity of our declarations.

Far from wishing to embarrass the administration in any of their negociations for peace, we cannot but express our regret, that they should not have evinced a *sincere* desire, for this great object, by accepting some of the repeated overtures made by the enemy for the suspension of hostilities—And permit us, in conclusion, most earnestly to request, that measures may immediately be adopted, to stay the sword of the destroyer, and to prevent the further effusion of human blood; that our invading armies may be forthwith recalled, within our own territories; and that every effort of our rulers may be speedily directed to the attainment of a just and honorable peace; that mutual confidence and commercial prosperity may be again restored to our distracted and suffering country; and that by an upright and faithful administration of our government, in the true spirit of the constitution, its blessings may be equally diffused, to every portion of the union."

From the Ontario Repository, June 22.

BAD NEWS FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

The naval force of the enemy on lake Ontario, are cruising from Niagara down the American side of the lake, for the purpose, it would seem, of *sweeping the coast*, in which they have been but too successful. On Saturday the 12th inst. near Eighteen Mile creek, they captured two schooners and several boats, with valuable cargoes, bound from Oswego to Niagara. On Tuesday the 15th, at 5 P. M. the force appeared off the mouth Genesee river, to which place they sent several boats, with about 500 men; 150 of whom landed, went into the village of Charlotte, placed sentries around the place, (to prevent the inhabitants from going out to give the alarm) shut the citizens up in one or two buildings, and proceeded to execute their object. They entered the store-houses and took off between 4 and 500 barrels of flour, pork, &c. together with a large boat laden with 1200 bushels of corn, destined for our troops at Niagara. About 80 of the militia of Penfield turned out, but did not arrive in season for service. The enemy were off about 4 the next morning, having met with no opposition but from the owners of the boat, Messrs. Spalding and Hildreth.

From this, they proceeded to Sodus, before which place they appeared on Saturday last, about 5 P. M. and sent a demand for the property there to be delivered up, accompanied with a threat to burn the place if refused. The property had been removed to a safe distance, and the enemy being disappointed, executed their threat on Sunday, by setting fire to several buildings near the water. We have heard of but one man being killed, Abs. Warner.

On the first alarm, Col. Swift's regiment of militia was ordered out, but reaching the point of attack before the enemy appeared, were dismissed. They have, however, been called on again; and, we understand, the artillery under Capt. Rees, and infantry of Capt. A. Dox, of Geneva, have turned out with an alacrity highly commendable.

The enemy evacuated Sodus on Sunday afternoon—having burnt several valuable buildings, belonging to Messrs. Merrell, Wycam, and others, and destroyed and carried off about 800 barrels of flour.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Our ports, harbors, bays, sounds, and rivers closed against all kinds of trade, two of our frigates, and one sloop of war blockaded up at New-London, one frigate pennd up in the Chesapeake, one do. on the coast of South America—and one frigate in Halifax, with nearly half her crew killed & wounded—two Gens. prisoners in "Upper Canada," 1000 of their men said to be killed, wounded, & taken, and the rest retreating and endeavoring to get out of the province as fast as possible—general Dearborne said to be sick, and about to return to his old safe and *healing* quarters at Greenbush—and the President, since the rejection of Mr. Gallatin, and the call for information respecting the French Decrees, sick at Washington! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

If this course of things does not put an end to the British claims of impressing their own subjects, and taking up their own deserters, we do not know what will. *(Con. Mirror.*

A numerous and respectable number of the citizens of the county of Allegheny, convened at the house of William Gilkeson, innkeeper, on Saturday the 3d of July, for the purpose of celebrating the birth day of the Independence of the U. States of America.

Captain James Hultz, Doctor Joseph Curry, Robert Finley, and William Tidball, were appointed a committee to draft certain resolutions and toasts for the day. The committee arose and reported the following arrangement and toasts.

ROBERT SHAWHAN was appointed President, and JAMES HULTZ, Secretary.

1st. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the day should be done decently and in order.

2d. *Resolved*, That the proceedings be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and Mercury, and that they be signed by the President and Secretary.

The company then partook of a splendid dinner, and drank the following toasts with great applause by all present, and with the discharge of cannon.

The business of the day being over, the company returned at an early hour to their respective homes in peace and harmony.

TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—may the sons of liberty ever commemorate the birth day of American Independence—3 cheers and 1 gun.

2. May those who celebrate the day, do it from virtuous motives—2 cheers, 1 gun.

3. General George Washington—may his name be dear to every true American—6 cheers, 1 gun.

4. The Heads of Departments—may they discharge the duties incumbent on them equal to the importance of the times—3 cheers, 1 gun.

5. May all our Armies be crowned with laurels, while the haughty slaves of foreign tyrants are made to tremble—6 cheers, 1 gun.

6. May our Navy increase and succeed on the ocean, in maintaining our rights and defending our coasts—3 cheers 1 gun.

7. May the tomahawk raised by British excitements be sunk to the bottom of the lakes—3 cheers, 1 gun.

8. Manufactories—May their rapid progress be equal to the wants of the nation—3 cheers, 1 gun.

9. Americans let not your Independence be lost, for it is the prime cause of this great celebration.—3 cheers.

10. Gen. Anthony Wayne—may the officers and soldiers of our armies be ever mindful of his courageous acts—6 cheers 1 gun.

11. Military Tactics—may they be generally understood by the patriots of our country—3 cheers, 1 gun.

12. May our rulers be ruled by our constitution, and disdain all foreign influence—6 cheers, 2 guns.

13. May the enemies of virtue, liberty and independence cease and be no more 3 cheers.

14. May proud and imperious monarchs soon bow to the sovereignty of a free people—6 cheers, 1 gun.

15.—May the patriots of the United States be always able and willing to support their liberty—3 cheers, 1 gun.

16. General Harrison—may he shortly have the honor of hoisting the American flag in the fort of Malden—9 cheers, 2 guns.

17. May the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada soon take protection under the American standard—3 cheers, 1 gun.

18. May all parties unite to maintain our rights, and support our cause—2 cheers, 1 gun.

19. While all the world wonders at our free nation,
May all our free sons join in this celebration;
We'll ascribe all the praise to the powers on high,
And we'll celebrate the blest fourth of July.

Signed,
ROBERT SHAWHAN, *President.*
JAMES HULTZ, *Secretary.*

DIED—At fort Meigs, on the 13th ult. Mr. JOSEPH DODD, one of the members of the Pittsburgh Blues, a native of Massachusetts.....Easy and cheerful in his manners, affable and familiar in his deportment.....During a few years residence in this place, he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, who sincerely lament the premature departure of this very amiable young man.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf

Hamilton & Brown,

ARE about erecting an extensive BREWERY in this Town, and by the first of November next will have it in complete operation, and be enabled to supply those who may call on them, with bottled ALE and PORTER, and PORTER, STRONG and DRAFT BEER, in barrels and smaller quantities, of a superior quality

They wish to purchase a quantity of BARLEY, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid from this date, at their Brewery in Liberty Street, near Market Street.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1813.

Flour for Exportation.

THOSE who may want a quantity of *Fresh* Flour for the Orleans market, can be supplied at a short notice.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill,
July 7, 1813. }

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCES, DEEDS, INDENTURES, BONDS,

And every instrument of writing drawn on the shortest notice, at the office of the subscriber, in second street, opposite the market, between wood and smithfield streets.

JOSEPH NOYES.

Pittsburgh, July 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of JOSEPH BARNET, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to bring them forward to JAMES HORNER, Esq. of said township, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

SARAH BARNET, *Administ'x.*
JOSEPH BARNET, *Administ'r.*
July 5, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, one mile from Pittsburgh, a dark brown STEER, with a white face, about 2 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN.

June 25, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Hamilton Hall, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the Monongahela, in the middle of June last, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, shod before, has a white face, and three white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, July 2, 1813.

Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Negro Woman, aged about 45 years, a slave for life. She may be seen by applying to Mr. Samuel Mercer, at the jail in this place. Any person purchasing her must obligate himself to take her at least 20 miles from Pittsburgh—to such a person a great bargain will be given.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1813.

FASHIONABLE SADDLERY,

HARNESS & TRUNK

Manufactory.

WILLIAM TAFT,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business next door to Mr. Cromwell's Ware-House, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela river; where, having selected a nice assortment of materials, carefully chosen at the best markets, he will be well supplied with Ladies and Gentlemens' Elastic Saddles; Bridles, Saddle-bags, Whips and Spurs; Officers Saddles and Bridles of every description, with Military Equipments, Velisses, Leather Travelling Trunks, Portmanteaus, Fancy, Dressing and Common Trunks, Coach, Gig, Chair and Waggon Harness, with every other article in his line.

TAFT flatters himself, that, from a long experience, as principal workman in the first houses in Dublin, London and Philadelphia, to be able to give satisfaction to those that may favour him with orders, to whom every attention will be paid.—Horses carefully fitted, and orders executed with dispatch.

N. B. A few good work men will meet with liberal encouragement.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

Conveyances, Bonds and

every Instrument of Writing drawn, on the shortest notice, at the Office of the subscriber in Water Street.

JOHN H. CHAPLIN,
Attorney at Law.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable *POTASH*,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the waters of Montour's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, a bay MARE, about 5 years old, blind in the near eye, a natural trotter, shod all round, branded on the near shoulder I B. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and her away.

BENJAMIN M'CULLOUGH.

May 29, 1813.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th of May last, from Pittsburgh, a Negro Woman named GRACE, about 26 years of age, scarred on each arm from the elbows, and on the backs of her hands, occasioned by a burn. A reward of *Thirty Dollars*, will be paid if she is apprehended within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, and if a greater distance from that place *Fifty Dollars* will be given, on delivering her to the subscriber living in Bracken county, Ken. or into the jail of Pittsburgh, Penn.

LEVI HOUSTON.

June 30, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several courts of common pleas composing the fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in said district, and John M'Dowel and Francis M'Clure, Esquires Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 10th day of April and to me directed, for holding a Court Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Jail delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitons and examinations & other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh the 28th day of June 1813.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Mission Chief—A romance, by Murphy

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel.

Vivian, and Emilie de Coulanges—tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written kuring the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality wholesale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.

JAMES WILLS, JUN.

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a STORE at his dwelling in Market Street, lately occupied by John Wilks, his brother, nearly opposite the *Black Bear Tavern*, where he expects to keep on hand a selection of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

and to sell them upon terms the most reasonable, for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, June 7th, 1813.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses. &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES SHARON, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate are require to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN WAY, *Executor.*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, June 23, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.

A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

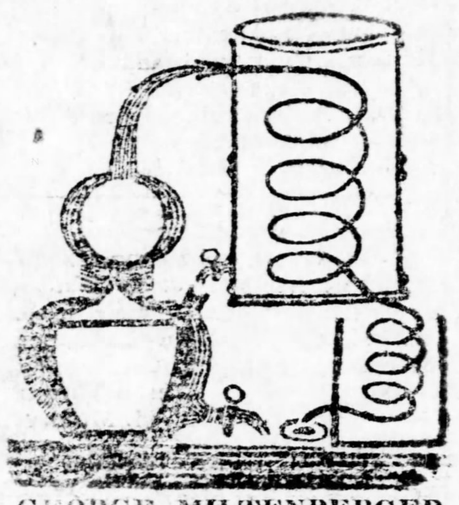
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & M'NICKLE'S

Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.

Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.

Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.

Lee's Eye water.

Lee's Tooth ache drops.

Lee's Damask lip salve.

Lee's Corn plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilious Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,

N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewithinserted.

FOUND,

A FEW evenings ago, on the street, a bar of PIG LEAD. The owner may have it again, on application at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 1, 1813.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,

OF EDINBURG,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

At his Family Medicine Warehouse,

North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, *&c. &c.*

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and in the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus always thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat alleyed, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for 3 days with intervals of abatement that my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended in affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I do owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in order that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine in complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last December, 1807 in consequence of taking violent cold, I had been afflicted with asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grandfather both having suffered greatly from it. The disorder increased rapidly upon me. In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been particular in their detail. And I cannot hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Dr. Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is the only safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest blessing to all pulmonic complains, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. Skelton, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importence of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD

Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND
FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, late occupied by Samuel Emmet. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber at George Bean's mill, about 6 miles from Washington, on the 10th inst. a dark bay MARE, 3 years old this spring, about 14 or 15 hands high, a bald face, a natural trotter, shod before. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver her at the aforesaid mill.

JOHN OSBORNE.

June 12, 1813.